UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844. WHOLE NO. 1206.

Original Poetry.

TO M[illegible] ROBERTS, DREAM-LAND.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.
BY EDWARD PALLEN.

I have a world of my own, a world
Where all is lovely and bright;
Where the summers of life are forever unfurl'd
In a quiet, but a sunless light.
And a thousand strange and beautiful things
In its shores and purlieus meet,
And visions are floating with mingled wings
After the beautiful model of mine.

Yet I cannot point to its sunny skies,
Nor chant you its golden notes;
Nor can you tell where the strange lyre
That strikes its lays floats.
But I love it well, when the queenly moon,
Keepeth vassal in the balmy sky,
And I feel her eyes in the place of noon,
And her bright bird is there.

I have dreamed that queens at that fairy land,
Have given me their hand at once,
And the children of dreams, a beautiful band
Throw garlands around my throne;
And there with a smile clasped the sunlight of life,
And made many the care laden hours,
Till I felt not the presence of many a real strife,
And all is but dream-land flowers.

In the cold waking world that we often enter,
And there I soon shall be,
But as mine, lovely maiden, that shy-plumed star
Alone can be my mind mate.

And by smile, all, how sweetly, enchantingly human
Thy every my fancy's queen!
Like the first light of morning that lovingly gemmeth
The tip of the purest leaves of the rose.

I would not, I would not say dream-land reigns,
And the joys in possession can bring,
For the shadow of the sunsets that sparkle and shine
On the breast of earth's valleys and hills,
For these ever must come cold, and the smile may depart,
And my home be unstable as sand,
But I and true scenes that endureth in my heart
The queen of my fairy land.

Vernacular Tales.

ROBERT ROWE'S RUINATION.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.
BY EBENEZER FENDLE.

Some said it was one thing, and some said another; but they all agreed in one point—that Isbrael Howe was ruined. And it must be owned, if surveying his farm with pardonable[illegible] pride, a great sight, to get off the land that I cannot therefore,—a mistaken, he was ruined. Of cold hearts and brewers, and others thought no particular to mention, smiled into windows instead of plaise is ruination, he was ruined. If there's a thing in the world that I do like to hear about after the eager hearts of a Sunday, to catch a stray fly for holding a horse, while the short twitter was gone to church like a gentleman, that is ruination—he was ruined. And in looking like a fellow belonging to another family when his country but always well-dressed on the road him in the street, was ruination, he was ruined. And finally, it to hear his children spoken of as—Bob Rowe's young ones—poor things! reminded any that, to—Isbrael Howe, he was ruined and no mistake. I can tell you what it involves a man's own children, his own flesh and blood, to hear of them in that fashion; there isn't much doubt that that same father is pretty far poor as that outlived plaise that was once his own; and he who was rich in kind of a secure present that ever was contrived yet will drop him.

Perhaps some of your readers may like to know something about our friend Robert. It isn't a pretty to be a tenderfoot story, and I'm sorry for the sake of judging, that it has happened to Robert Howe in a sad very long life. But it's a common one, and may occasionally be. It is all about what has happened before and what will happen again.

Some folk's are born with silver spoons in their mouths, they say, and some with wooden ladles. Now, Robert didn't come justly under the first sort: and if the second means that a man has any lack of necessaries, he wasn't in that case neither. Perhaps his spoon was iron or copper, and at any rate it was full of good substantial comforts, and he might have kept it on to the day of his death. The truth is, betsies, Anne was born a prince. His father owned the house in which he lived, and the farm on which it stood. He was a substantial householder, of good and out of danger, of good habits and good principles, and able and ready to do for as many children as God might please to send him. Parliamentary interest, or advowance, or the Chambers for a "donation," or the royal purpose to over take.

Robert had a good, lonely, good understanding and good instruction, practical and book learning. He could turn as smooth a furrow as anybody, as any in Somersetshire, and could be the tightest man on the Rate of Three. He could grub up shrogs, or extract the Cube Root, and chuck a friend out of either, or federal currency out of pounds, shillings, pence, guidees, sixteen, pots, mandalines, rials, bonkles, and other coins of the realm, or decimal currency. He was at home in the field and in the school-house, could transfer potatoes or decimal fractions; and in a few words was master at fault in Practice, on the farm or on the slate. And not only was his worldly education well cared for, but he grew up in a proper reverence for holy things. He or more thought of missing church than of missing his breakfast, and the words of Holy Scripture and the Prayer were as familiar to him, as the words of windy disputes about it are to many a man who has not half the true knowledge of the things that make for peace: that Robert Howe had no smack for his education. There may be more about it, perhaps, to be said by-and-by; there never was a stronging-up good for much, in this country or any other, that hadn't the same treasure.

I can't say that Robert ever fell in love, as the novels and comedies call it. I believe he did, all of a sudden, one Sunday afternoon, find himself considerably stuck up when Parson William said, "Asher Hand, he could let rejoiced at the sermon—and he didn't hear a boys asleep neither. And that same evening he caught himself saying, as he was "enjoying his tea in the parlor, that it was a pity he hadn't a pretty wife to make the tea for him and hear prose. Well—she does somehow, strike my fancy on a-day, to-day. I wonder I never thought of it before. And then he began to look for he had been acquainted with Sally Perkins from a child up and she with him: and neither of them could be said to be timorsome in the least so they didn't fall in love at all; but kind of as kind thing together till they gradually stopped into the same path for life. He called in two very evenings of her father's—talked to the old lady about apple-sauce, and pretended to talk about the sermon—but I've told you already he didn't hear much of that. He talked to Sally's father too, and the brothers, and to her—pretend a very pleasant evening, and word home without having made a fool of himself, but more bewitched, as he called it, than ever. That was the beginning: and it makes a long story short, the end of it was that at the proper time they were married, and everybody allowed it was a good match.

His father gave him a farm, and Sally's father he stocked it, and Sally herself she bought the furniture. The sheets and such things had been made long before, and some of them, as well as the nice warm coverlets and towels in Sally's own loom. As to the stockings she had, there was no end of them, and as to the nice warm cows that Robert found laid in the bed for him on the morning after he was married, he knew that she hadn't had time to knit them since they were married, at any rate. Here the women queer as coin at the size of a man's foot!

Every thing on that house went on like clock work. There wasn't any thing like ecstacy, and if Sally or her husband had been asked what married comfort was, they would have reckoned it meant epilepsy or falling sickness. And they didn't know any thing about transports, only that as Robert read out in the Bible, it was a select materials for the new State House being transported, he considered it was some new contrivance for hauling stone. But there was content in the homestead, and that's as much better than century as bone-meal is bread is better than other manure. And there was no end to the unequal happiness—and that's as much before transports as a hickory fire is before the first summer light of a morning.

Well—the first child is born. Robert had a new place in his heart opened then. He went along the road as happy as if he had found something that never had been before, and couldn't be again, hardly. It alters a man's nature wonderful when he comes to be a father. A week before Robert wouldn't have hurt a child to be sure—any more than he would a hare, and he wondered sometimes that

United States SATURDAY POST.

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SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS (a subscription will stand for the United States Saturday Post, one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the novels.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We will thankfully receive the large remainder of the amount of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which exertions have been made to us, for some time past, and for the promptness of the remittances that have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to our subscribers.

A word to those still in arrears. Will our friends who owe us a trifle, remember that we are poor, and that the printer complains that we have been in the habit of dunning, but now we urge payment promptly. We shall continue to publish a splendid paper.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Saturday Post contains to-day much and various important intelligence. In the foreign news the situation of France and England affords something of a puzzle. The French opposition are trying hard to blow up a war fever in that country against England. And although we agree with our intelligent and well informed Bristol correspondent that such an event as an English war would be popular at the present day, when all other nations are mutually anxious to preserve peace, still there may be war of words enough to keep our steamers intercourse, and cause fluctuations in stocks and securities by which many fortunes will be made and lost. In addition to the Tahiti affair, it would seem that the English Government has formally demanded "reparation" of the French, while on the other hand the French insist that reparation is due to them. The Barry matter we suspect will be a joint stock operation, the French doing the frothing, and taking the glory, and the English sharing in whatever concessions may be made by the Reasonable indemnities will be given to the Christians.

Peace undoubtedly favors the solid happiness and comfort of the people of Europe; but the leisure which it affords them to think leads them to grow restive under feudal burthens. Even the best schooled to make themselves the submission more in favor of the people, than both the revolutions of France have done for that nation; and in England every drop of free ultra-tories who are a hundred or two years behind the age, these changes are universally regarded with approval. But on the continent there is a continual struggle to keep the people back; a struggle which will never cease till the dose of the many are better respected, and they receive that as a right which is now accorded them as a favor. We would impede this progress of the people, and strengthen crowns—but still it is a dangerous measure, for which the sovereign is at present in haste to plunge. But the present anomalous condition of Europe cannot last beyond the present century. The time has arrived for reforms and dates are traced back the fifteenth year of several centuries as marked by great events. What will be the number of 1850? Whatever it may be, it will soon be here.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a letter from our regular and intelligent Washington on the Rensselaer estates in New York. We refer to the subject here in order to correct some misapprehension of the correspondent in the Public Ledger, seems to have fallen. The argument of that paper is that the Rensselaer estates are continued in the hands of one person by will, thus defeating the division of property which equalises the condition of men in this country, and operates to offset the law of primogeniture. The Ledger says:

Among the British aristocratical institutions specially suggestive of evil is the law of primogeniture. Great estates grew under that law, and the possessors of them, like the old Rensselaer estate became eminent for its extent and value. The old Dutch proprietor of this magnificent was duly exploited when the State was republicanized, but the spirit remained to fall here in the Van Rensselaer family. The patron, as he was called, though he could not intercede, as he was his property go to the eldest son, yet could make a will giving it to his father. This has been done, and the family estate has assumed its extraordinary value and importance in the public eyes of the gradual growth of landed property.

Our contemporary is misled as to his facts. Stephen Van Rensselaer was the last Dutch Governor before the English conquest of the State; and instead of growing under the law of primogeniture, it was dismembered by sales and sales to force the revolution. At the close of the revolution, the then Patroon, or proprietor had but one son, to whom the same descended entire for the reason, not that the Patroon willed it, but that there was nobody to divide with the heir. That heir was the father of a child, indeed some ten or twelve years since, deeply bereaved and widow widow has but just passed away.

The father of the present proprietors did not will his property to one child—but it has been divided among, certainly two, if not three or four heirs. And they have sold and are ready still to sell estates in fee, for the market value but as their title is as good as any in this country, they are not ready to surrender it for nothing, or to excuse tenants from paying rent, because they argue that the lands are paid rent long enough." But even if all the Van Rensselaer property were vested in one man, we cannot understand, that his title would be good, why the tenants should complain. If they do not like their leases let them throw them up, "no bargain," and move off the premises. The proprietors would be very glad to have them surrendered to them. We might say more on this subject, but it would be a repetition of what has been said in a previous number of the Post; as this paper was assuming the radical to state the circumstances of this case, and resistance to the clear rights of property.

The article on "Guano," will, we think, be found interesting to many of our agricultural readers. Since it was prepared, we have been given to understand that the manufacture will be abundantly imported into England, as to have become a drug, and unsaleable. This seems to be the case, but a plausible theory for over the water, can "run a thing into the ground," as well as the Yankees.

To prevent there is little need to call the reader's attention to the various and interesting contents of the outside pages. Our first is entirely original; and being the production of three old correspondents of the Post, and one new one; and he must be difficult indeed to please, who cannot find something to his mind in the melange on our fourth page.

ELECTIONS.

The official return of the Kentucky election for Governor and Lieut. Governor, is as follows: For Governor, Crowley, 59,480 Reiley, 53,056—majority 4,424. For Lieut. Governor, Morris, 56,070; Hall, 53,048—majority 17,021.

The election is to be held in the State of Arkansas on the first Monday of October, for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress. There are three parties in the contest.

The St. Louis Republican, says that Edwards' majority for Governor of Missouri, will not very much from five thousand. Edwards is the "Hard" or Benton candidate.

The annual State election takes place in Maine on Monday next. There are to be chosen a Governor, Members of the Legislature, and six Members of Congress.

A SOCIAL EVIL.

We are occasionally—all may indeed be said often, startled with the announcement of the detection of a crime—usually against property—coupled with the statement that the offender has "moved in the most respectable society." What is precisely meant by "respectable society," is not necessary to stop here to define. A common and mischievous acceptation of the word is sufficient for our purpose. It is that false estimate of what constitutes "respectability," which leads to great and terrible evils. It is the tacit definition of a man's position by the use he makes of his wife and family, in the manner in which his wife and daughters dress, the number of parties they give, and the entertainments which they attend. It is often in society" as much a matter of dollars and cents, as prime beef or any other commodity strictly marketable and sold.

There are many professions and callings which bring their possessors into contact and intercourse, and of course into an office or street or business acquaintanceship and even intimacy. Different members of the same profession, unlike different members of the same calling, are not—some deriving princely incomes, while others get absolutely nothing. And direct professional pursuits have admitted disparity of profits. And yet in the face of these facts, there is a continual struggle, on the part of those many professions, who are continually so unequal, to gauge their personal and family expenses by the same standard. The physician, who by, must spend as much as Croesus Inger, Esq. Both are Squires and Counsellors at Law, and both practice the law. The agricultural husband's income, buys thirty dollar bonnets, Mrs. Timothy Starveling must do the same thing or, she fancies, she will not be "respectable."

That will do for an illustration, though the confusion of the ideas of the many and of many of the members of which this most ruinous and radicalness rivalry exists. Indeed we do not know that there is any class of men, not excepting lawyers, than any other profession. We are inclined to think there may be; but as lawyers are "few brooked" among the rich and fond of making examples, we reciprocate the compliment. Well—let us look at the operation of this most unmanly competition. The poor man who is dying to be thought "respectable," according to the false standard of which we have spoken, instead of husbanding his expenses by his own income, struggles with a perseverance and artistry, which directed the right way, might make him rich. He runs in debt and embarrassment—his life is daily embittered—his family are tormented with unreasonable jealousies—and his soul is in daily searching under real or fancied slights. The end is, either his bankruptcy, or at his death, an inadequate estate, and a legacy of debts, misery, labor and disappointment, left to a helpless family, who have through all their lives, been schooled to make themselves as unexpensive as possible for their pecuniary resources and condition.

But the catastrophe is sometimes more terrible and unfortunate. A defalcation is stated in the newspapers, and at the close the usual expression of "respectable"—as the offender was "most respectably connected." A forgery—a theft—an attempt to defraud an insurance company—a suicide—or some other of the many crimes or misfortunes into which pecuniary desperation drives individuals, appears with all the circumstances of regret and horror, and the offender or victim "moved in respectable society." Few stop to think; that in the prevalent miserable false notions of "respectability" that very concluding sentence to accounts or crimes of a certain class, furnishes the key to their cause.

Luxury and extravagance are the source and cause of more misfortune, distress and crime than any other influences whatever. Not that it does not abate their mischief at all that few people seem to comprehend what luxury and extravagance consist of. They are relative follies—since what is a proper enough, or at least not a ruinous expenditure for one purse, is ruinous and unjustifiable for another. The latest, meanest, and most pitiful ambition in this world, is the endeavor on the part of any man to make the appearance of "living up to the style of a richer person. When he fails he goes down supplied—as are all ready people who live beyond their means, in other ways, ready enough to stint our pity whenever a proper pretext is offered for such economy—for the only economy in this way, is the strictest, most wretched, in the display of which there is any emulation.

THE NEW FERTILIZER.

Every day's experience tells us that we must not be in too great a hurry, or too ready to expect anything, and surprised at no change. Eighteen years ago the writer of this article had not the most distant idea, or thought of that in this year, 1844, he should have the larger number of the best farmers in the United States for his readers—or indeed that the fancies of any printer's fingers would ever be put upon his manuscript. He has assisted at the birth of the kind, while a sailor in the Pacific, he would have looked with more interest at the Peruvian "Guano" as the little cargoes of vessels are called, whose trade it is to convey "Guano" from the small islands on the South American coast, to the ports of Europe. That there was any thing very neat in their appearance, or that to a sailor their trade seemed very honorable or dignified, never occurred to him; and yet we find Guano grown into European consequence, and many ship-loads of it transported to England from the small coast of Peru and from the coast of Africa. Its price in England varies from 15s to 25s the hundred weight. Its cost in South America is 2 to 3s; and in Africa it costs only the trouble of digging it.

In some samples have been brought to the country by Com. Jones and others, and an interest is beginning to be felt in its history and entire analysis, we have before us the last few facts respecting it would gratify many of our readers. It is the deposite of sea birds upon the uninhabited shores and islands of Western South America, and as wild animals do not change much in their habits, or seek out and find new fashions, it may be supposed that this deposite has been going on since the flood. The newer and fresher, however, is the best. English chemists have analyzed the substance, with the following results.

Bone earth	30.5
Sulphate and carbonate	12
Uric or lithic acid	7
Carbonate of ammonia	15
Volatile matters	13
Other organic matters	10
	100
Moisture	12
Mixing of artificial guano	88
	100

Other analyses give uric acid as one-fourth the bulk; and others vary again. The following artificial mixture is supposed to represent the average properties of the substance

Bone dust (7 bushels)	196 lbs.
Uric or lithic acid	100
Powdered salt	50
Common ash	100
Dry sulphate of soda	11
	457

Mr. Johnston, the eminent writer on agriculture, thinks the above mixture likely to prove quite as efficacious as the real guano, a point of which it is a counterfeit; but we notice that some of the English farmers are making a very sensible stand against the importation of counterfeit and manufactured guano as real. And many, who have paid enormous prices for the genuine article, have found their profits entirely of doing their ground any good with it. From two to four hundred weight to the acre, is said to be the least that can be applied with any apparent advantage. The importation into England in 1842, amounted to forty thousand tons. This was largely increased in the year following, and we suppose that this year it is more than quadrupled—or say nothing of the imitations and adulterations. The English farmers are so completely guano-mad as some of our own countrymen were mulberry-mad a few years ago.

We have called this substance a new fertilizer, in accordance with the fashion—but the fact is, that the application is no new thing. The elder Cato, in his work on agriculture, recommends a similar substance in high terms, and many English writers have done the same thing, from the earliest down to the present time. Probably the most sensible application of "guano" which our farmers can make, would be by an economical arrangement of their poultry yards.

How long it has been used in South America cannot, of course, be readily determined, but an immense number of vessels are employed in transporting it. It retails for about a dollar for the bag of fifty pounds. Custom and experience has determined with what crops and in what quantities it can be used in different districts. Some places would absolutely produce nothing without it. In some parts of South America, it is supplied to all sorts of grain, trees and plants, except sugar cane; in others to Indian corn and the potatoe only, and in others to a few of the latter. Wherever the use of the real article is attempted as an experiment, it must be cautiously used. Unskilful hands, in a fit of haste, have at times

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☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, and receive subscriptions for the same:

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and the Ladies' National Magazine.

☞ W. have no travelling agent by the name of Winchester.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assisted by Mr. MOSES MARKS, of Madison, Ind.

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WILLIAM A. PRICE is collector for us in Pennsylvania. JAMES PRICE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

Notices of New Works.

THE WORLD BEFORE YOU. *Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.* Many of our readers remember a little work which was published a few years since, under the title of "The Log Cabin," and doubtless not a few of them may have read the work itself. The present volume is by the same author, and is, we believe, the same work, with a new title; as there were some complaints that the former title was not sufficient, that the book might have a political bearing." It is as we said before, a charming little volume, delighting the reader with its simplicity and truthfulness. It describes no impossible characters, or unlikely events; and is calculated to put a stop to the absurd rage for novels, which the world thus believe to set down to read. The early tale which has been given for a new work is not calculated to give a very large class of readers who can appreciate a good story. The author wrote also the "Life and Adventures of Louis Philippe," which is still inquired for, and, if republished would, we doubt not, sell as well as ever.

BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL REMAINS. *Contributed to the Modern Review. By John Foster.* The present volume has for its subject the Essays on Decision of Character, on Popular Ignorance, and on Christian Missions. The author is well known in this country, and have had a large circle of thoughtful readers. The present volume has for its subject the same as that of the author. The English edition was edited by Dr. Price, the editor of the Leicester, and contains all the Essays which were written by Mr. F. for the Review. The American book is a thick duodecimo, and contains the twenty Essays which it was supposed would be published in America, and at the same time best represents the style of the author. We are glad to find an intimation in the preface that the re-publication may be continued. The present volume is a most interesting one, and in the form of reviews conveys a great deal of sound religious instruction in the most thought.

MARMION: PICTORIAL BOOK. No. 8 of this elegant work has been issued, and is for sale in this city by *Tucker & Co., Portico, & Penrose, and Cowperthwait & Piercon.* The illustrations of the work supports the promise made at the commencement; and when complete we will have a work which will command a sale, and will stand many a young mind to the study of the poet-master, who might else long remain unacquainted with his writings.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. *By Peter Parley. Philadelphia: Tucker & Co.*—The work bearing various name of "Peter Parley," and which has for its readers the young reader to some of the most prominent events and personages in European History, has appeared in so many cases, to create an interest in the subject, and a desire to hear and read more. We commend it to the attention of parents and children.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. *September. Philadelphia: Tucker & Co.* Old Knick is still young, as ever; flowing in vigorous in a tinged of Spain, by Washington Irving, poetry and prose, tale, essay, criticism, and sketch about all in the present pages, and the Editor's Table preserve the usual agreeable variety, enough of itself to give the work its character and popularity.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. *Philadelphia: Tucker & Co.* The September number of this periodical has been issued with an engraving of the Statue of Columbus, at Washington, and a large number of articles, chiefly upon political articles, varied with papers of a purely literary character; and the work altogether, fully sustains the position in the country.

THE INDELIBLE PAPERS. *Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.*—This is one of the most amusing books which we have noted. In consequence of language and grammar going up of the parts of speech, the author is surrounded, if not accompanied, and where the characters are introduced, we cannot do better than to say that the little volume it may be had of *Robinson & Peterson.*

NEAL'S PORTFOLIO. No. 7 of the Harpers' trial edition of Neal's Mastery of the Portman, edited by Mr. Charles Ives and Mr. Edgar A. Poe. Price 25 cents. *Robinson & Peterson, and Tucker & Co.* It contains the usual amount of Humor & Quaint, and Original Number from a rare print. In one number more this work will be completed.

TALES OF GLAUBER SPA. *Two volumes in one. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Tucker & Co., Robinson & Peterson, and Portico & Penrose.* 12mo. pp. 384. A set of a club book, containing tales by Mrs. C. M. Sedgwick, Paulding, Bryant, Sands, and Leggett. It is a new and pleasing addition of a most delightful work.

FASHION. *By N. P. Willis. Tucker & Co., and Robinson & Peterson.* This last number of the Standard Library contains Mr. Willis's much and justly praised humor on Fashion—a performance proving that there is much satire and humor in the world, and that a field may be made by those who know how.

MCCULLOCH'S GAZETTEER. No. 17 of this valuable work, published in the Library of Useful Knowledge, has been received by *Robinson & Peterson, Tucker & Co., and Portico & Penrose.* The present number contains the same accurate and complete the most accurate and full Gazetteer ever published.

PERKINS'S BOOK, or, *Sentinel at Last. By Theodore Hunt. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* The re of the Sentinel at last" is a pleasant name for a book whose books never failed to amuse. It is for sale by *Robinson & Peterson.*

THE ECHO is the title of a collection of Charles Fenno Hoffman's poems, just published in a remarkably neat form by *Lea & Blanchard and Robinson & Peterson.* We shall refer more particularly to it hereafter.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, an elegant periodical, published in Boston, has come with its title has been sent on by Clinton & Cunning.

Fires.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A large fire sent building, No. 65 Christie street, New York, owned by Mr. P. Gerber, and occupied by Mr. Saturday night last. The first story was tenanted by Mr. Riley, table manufacturer; the second and third stories of Messrs. Fowler & Co., chair manufacturers; the fourth by Mr. Redburg, cabinet maker; and the fifth by Mr. Charles Staats, as a chair finisher. The whole of these parties, together with near forty workmen belonging to the building, lost all their stock on the premises, and the flames with such quick was the progress of the flames that little or nothing could be got out. Mr. Riley had an insurance of $200, but the rest of the property is a total loss.

FIRE IN MILTON.—On Saturday night week, a fire was discovered in the large stable belonging to the hotel of Michael Kramer, in Milton, Pa., and the flames rapidly extended, consuming in their progress the stable and hotel, and part subsided, the stable of Mr. Kramer, and the adjoining ones of Mr. Samuel Hepburn, and Messrs. Jacob & Gregory. Mr. Kramer had two horses burned, and his loss in the building and stock, amounts to $400, which is partially compensated by insurance. Mr. Hepburn's loss is $600, but that of Messrs. Rawn & Chapin is not stated.

☞ A fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday morning, destroyed the following buildings: On Carll street—stable of David Reynolds, horse, wagon and harness; stable of Wm. Langstaff, frame house belonging to the latter, occupied by Mr. Haynes. On Myrtle Avenue—Bakery of Mr. Langstaff; several other buildings were damaged. A young child, named Edward Dunning, rescued a child from the flames at the risk of his life.

☞ On the 16th ultimo, a fire broke out in Grandville, Kent county, Michigan, which destroyed a number of lumber mills, stores, and dwellings. Loss, $50,000.

☞ The old cotton mill at Lostown, near Rahway, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week, together with a dwelling house or two. The elder mill and a part of the flour mill of Mr. Amos Horne at Rahway were also destroyed by another fire earlier in the day.

☞ The chair-making establishment of Mr. Rudolph, No. 7 Dock street, in this city, was last week fired by an incendiary, and almost entirely destroyed. The buildings contiguous were much injured. They were the property of a gentleman residing in England, and were not insured.

☞ On the 23d ult. a fire broke out in Memphis, which entirely consumed the entire block of buildings bounded on the North and East by Adams and Main streets, and on the West by Exchange Alley.

☞ The smoke and pork house of Messrs. Laughlin & Co., pork packers, at Evansville, Ind., were consumed by fire, week before last. Loss between $2,000 and $3,000.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND HIBERNIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York, we have Liverpool dates to August 17, and London to the 16th of August—and by the Hibernia we have three days later. There had been a slight change in the money market, about ½ of a penny in favor of buyers, and the demand continued good, for the trade. There were some fluctuations in the corn market, on account of heavy rains which had fallen, but drying winds had succeeded, and although there had been a slight increase in price, it was not permanent.

Another prince was added to the Royal Family, July 6th, which raised the entire block of the Duke of York. The Queen and infant were "doing well" down to the date of the advices. The papers were, as is usual, filled with details and particulars, from which the modesty of any woman, in private life, would shrink abashed. But such is one of the penalties of rank: nor can we wonder, where a mighty empire has so deep an interest in every thing which concerns the succession, that such gossip is read with avidity. As to the newspapers, they, of course, furnish what they find their readers desire.

We find little British intelligence of any moment, except the above. The affairs of the Great Agitation remain pretty nearly as they were, as at last advices. The rent for the week ending on the 6th of August, was £1,396, and that for the week ending August 12th, was £947. Ireland was perfectly quiet, and the imprisoned "martyrs" were in excellent health and spirits.

In relation to the writ of error, it appears that judgment was to have been given on the 3d of September. It is alleged in some quarters, confidently, that the majority of the Judges have decided against the Crown, chiefly in consequence of the fact that the secretary on this statement is doubted. Judge Maul is said to stand alone in the opinion that the sentence should be reversed. The two Judges now in Liverpool, will not interfere. One of them was Attorney General when the case was argued, and the other did not attend.

Mr C. Powell had avowed in the House of Commons, in address to the Queen, praying that she would liberate Mr. O'Connell, that he rejoiced at the conviction, "her Majesty's most illustrious subject," and "the greatest man of the age." The motion was seconded by Henry Grattan, who stated that the petition for it had received 1,000,000 signatures.

It is said that the Queen is positively to visit Ireland next summer.

Prince Napoleon, Royal, of Prussia, is now on a visit to England, and the King of Saxony has returned to his dominions.

The individuals under imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, has received the royal assent, and all prisoners for sums under £20, have been released. Under this act, a new bill is now standing committed for penalties due the crown.

Washington Irving, the American Minister to Spain, is about to visit to Paris, and would shortly be in London.

50,000 tons of iron had been contracted for, for one house in England, to build railroads in Russia.

The total cessation of the Bank of England in the 2d inst. August, was £21,104,000, deposits 14,099,000. The total amount of securities was £32,808,000, bullion, £15,379,000.

The Liverpool Albion, of August, 10—*The demand for Cotton is very moderate, scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the trade.* Breadstuffs—*The trade has been dull to any extent.* The sales reach only 6,000 bales, some to the trade and speculators. The market closed somewhat a little decline is reformed to for the purpose of throwing it off.

The Manchester Guardian of August 9th says—*Of 4,428 to 4,429 lbs. be sacred, and 4,000 for damaged.* Liverpool—Sales of the week, 34,000 bales, of which 26,000 to 34,000 were for export.

Provisions—American.—There is no fine American Cheese in market. There are numerous inquiries for Lard and for it, but to No. 1 and to No. 2 it is the rather higher. We have a steady demand from the shipping trade for Beef and Pork. The last number of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

Tobacco.—We have had a better demand for all descriptions of American Tobacco this month. The exports of Virginia manufactured have been large.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is 6s. 6d.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SECURITIES.

The business done in United States Bonds since our last has comprised the following, as nearly as can be ascertained from the brokers' statements:

		Redeemable.
Indiana Five,	1861-66	22
Sterling Five,	1870	
Illinois Five	1870	
Sterling Stock,	1870	
Kentucky Stock,	1868	
Louisiana Six,	1846, 47, 50 and 52	74
Maryland Sterling Five,	1890	
Mississippi Six,	1850-58	40
New York Five,	1850-60	100
Ohio Stock,	1870	
Pennsylvania Five,	1854-56-58-59-61-62	98
United States Bank	1841 and 42	64
Treasury Notes,		
Camden and Amboy R. R. Bonds, Five,	1908	83

CONTINENTAL.

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On the 10th August, the 16th anniversary of the accession of Louis Philippe was celebrated by the usual military display in Paris. Finally, it was not a day of much popular rejoicing.

Various and contradictory reports were current, relative to the proceedings of the French in Morocco. One thing, however, was certain, that the Emperor did not return a satisfactory answer to the late demands of the French, and that on the 6th of August the Prince de Joinville bombarded the town, opened a fire upon the fortifications, and destroyed the fort and other foreign residents. Eighty pieces returned the fire from the shore, but without effect, and in about an hour the guns were silenced and their battery was dismantled. Some accounts say that the French landed and took possession of the place; but this is doubted. It seemed probable that demonstrations would be made against Tangiers and other Barbary ports. The French had on the coast no less than eight ships of the line, beside a great number of smaller vessels.

Joseph Bonaparte, late a resident in New Jersey, died in Florence, July 28th, after a long illness. His brothers, Lucien and Jerome, were with him in his last moments.

The French budget, for 1845, estimates the expenses at 1,249,317,000 francs, and the ways and means at 1,247,784,417.

Two Egyptian princes, a son and grand-son of Mehemet Ali, accompanied by thirty-six young men of prominent Egyptian families, have arrived in France, to complete their education. They will make your Mahometans of them in that country.

Baron Feuntel Donnersmarck, formerly a deputy, and an old soldier of Louis the Fifteenth, died lately, at Constance, in the 93d year of his age.

The young Queen of Spain is, it is said, afflicted with confirmed dropsy.

Hundreds of refugee priests, who had been driven out of Spain, during the civil wars, are returning from France and Italy to Spain. This circumstance movement indicates that they expect something more than the public are aware of.

Nine young men out of seventeen, who were sentenced, have been executed in Sicily by a military commission, for being concerned in June last, in the revolutionary movements in Calabria.

The late elections in Greece have resulted in a majority of about fifteen or twenty voices for the opposition. It is said that some forty persons lost their lives during the election, to say nothing of the wounded.

The Grand Duchess Alexandrin, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, was taken ill on her departure from England, is dead. She was the Emperor's favorite daughter, and on her husband's year, and husband, last September, to the Prince Frederick of Hesse.

The postage of letters between Belgium and England is reduced to one shilling for the whole distance.

The Parliamentary reports upon the opening of letters in England, says that for two years the number of warrants for opening letters has been about eight annually, six of which have been issued upon the requisitions of foreign states, to trace or detect criminals. We do not understand whether or not these were the letters opened for political purposes—but we presume they are not included.

It is said that Brunswick withdraws from the German Customs Union in January next.

THE EAST.

Mehemet Ali, one of the ablest monarchs of the age, has abolished the vice gerentment of Egypt in favor of his son Ibrahim, declaring that he renounces forever public affairs. He has retired, probably as a devotee, to the Mahometan holy city, Mecca. As by the events of 1840 and 1841, the succession is secured to the family, no political consequences are to be apprehended, and no changes of importance are expected. Ibrahim is energetic, and has been educated by his father in his particular line of policy.

The old man, Mehemet Ali, is in health and full vigor, unimpaired. During his long life he had never shown much attachment to Mohammedanism, and was counted rather a sensual to the true believers by his conduct. This, perhaps, should rather account for his sudden resolution to devote the last of his life to religious exercises, than that of his youth.

Accounts of a defeat of the Koomans by the Circassians, in Daghestan, have been received from Constantinople. This is probably the affair of which we had rumors by a previous arrival. The Russians were commanded by the Duke Maximilian.

A STOUT HEART.

The proceedings of the "anti rent party" in some of the counties in New York, are characterized by a brutal ferocity which is, to the last degree, revolting. They give the officers of the law the alternative, to give up their papers, and join the mob, or undergo the brutal violence of the latter. In Lake Abbey Sheriff, on account of an assault upon the Sheriff of that County, in which that officer's arm was broken, resolved to put down the most courageous men living. We say, unresolved resistance. Because, however much beaten and abused, the man who had the hardihood and endurance to refuse to submit to the mob, was, in effect, the victor, however badly beaten.

It appears that the Sheriff left Albany on Friday last, in company with three men, Quartell, Leonard and Barker, and proceeded to Bern, where they found a man named Farman, with whom they served a process. This fact Farman, who stated that the petition for it had received 1,000,000 signatures.

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☞ The Rev. Mr. Burrowes has resigned the pastorate of the Sansom street Baptist Church, in this city, and have accepted that of the new Spring Garden Church, will enter upon his duties forthwith. A lot has been purchased, upon which a building for the accommodation of the congregation will be erected this fall.

☞ The Hartford Courant states that five persons in Hartford and Wethersfield have subscribed $2,250 for the erection of a chapel, the whole sum needed being $8,000. The chapel is to be connected with the Theological Seminary at East Windsor.

☞ In a late paper it was stated that a series of resolutions had been reported in the Maine Methodist Conference, condemning Odd Fellowship. They were disposed of by indefinite postponement, thus putting that subject to rest.

☞ A school house, for the schools connected with the church of the Epiphany (Dr. Tyng's) in this city, was dedicated on Saturday last, with appropriate ceremonies. It was a most interesting occasion.

☞ Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation, appointing the 26th of September as a day of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving throughout the State.

Notes of the Weather, &c.

TERRIFIC STORM.

The city and vicinity was visited on Monday evening, with a rain storm, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and vivid lightning. Many objects in the neighborhood were struck, but no lives lost. The storm, it appears, extended beyond Reading. Among some of the curious effects of the fluid in this neighborhood we note the following. It struck the residence of Mr. Curtis, No. 148 New Market street, passing from the peak of the embattlement vail into the back dormer window, shattering the wall and window frame very much and tearing off the greater portion of the shingles on the back roof. The fluid then descended through the gutter and water spout on the rain cask into the yard, through which it perforated four holes on opposite sides of the cask. Another piece of the fluid passed under the sill of the front dormer window, tearing off some of the shingles of the roof, descended through the pipe in front, passing through the cheeks of a large cellar door, both of which were shattered. From here the fluid passed into the cellar window of the adjoining house, dashing, in its course to the rear, a window sash, and passing off into the yard by the downspout. The inmates of both dwellings escaped unhurt. Some of Mr. Curtis' children were in bed in the second story, but were not disturbed by the shock, although the plastering of the room over their heads was cracked and broken. Several of the neighbors on the other side of the street, and on Germantown Road, felt the shock more sensibly—one of them was whirled around on his chair—another was thrown upon the floor, and another was raised quite off a bed.

☞ TERRIFIC STORM.—We learn from the Green Bay Republican that a hurricane swept over Broome and Calumet counties, Ia., on the 8th ult. with such fury, that in the spaces of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of $20,000. Houses, barns, bridges, fences and trees were scattered and tossed about like chaff, and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet in diameter, were twisted off at Duck Creek, and at Stanton River, all the large trees for the distance of half a mile in the direction of the Sky shore, were either torn off or blown down. Every bridge between Twin Rivers and Green Bay, and two-thirds of those between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, were swept away.

☞ During a severe thunder storm at Smithland, Ky., on the 23d ult., the lightning struck the brick residence of Mr. Leeper, and penetrated to the earth, his little daughter, about seven years old, who was sleeping in the bed, but the proper restoratives being applied, she soon recovered. Another daughter, who was standing in the door, was slightly scorched by the lightning.

☞ The Planters on Red River, about Natchitoches, have experienced a complete rain continued drowth. The crops in every quarter about that region have suffered greatly. It is said that the cotton crop in that section has been usual to make as much as could be gathered, there will not be made more than 400 bales of cotton in the area.

☞ On the 20th ult., a very terrific storm passed over the village of Urbana, Ohio, unroofing several houses, and blowing down chimneys, trees, &c. Windows were lost, though several persons were in imminent danger.

☞ A portion of St. Mary's county, Md., was visited on Monday evening of last week by a severe hail storm, which did considerable injury to the tobacco plants, and broke many panes of glass.

☞ On Monday, the 24th August, there was a slight fall of snow at Butler, Pa., and on Tuesday, the 27th, the same unseasonable phenomenon at Cincinnati.

General News.

THE PENALTY.—A boy about fourteen years of age was observed to be lying on the track of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Chadd's Ford, on Thursday of last week. The Philadelphia train came down, and before the engineer perceived the lad, a curve on the road preventing him, it was so near that it was impossible to check the speed of the cars. The train passed over the lad, nearly cutting off both legs, and severely injuring him on the neck and shoulders. A bottle of added spirits found with him, sufficiently explained why he had been brought to suffer as terrible a penalty.

TRAINER ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on Thursday evening week, at the Yellow Stone Bridge, near Meanesville, a short distance from Pittsburg. Mr. J. W. Burbidge was driving a vehicle in which was his wife, and when near the bridge, the horse took fright. Mr. B. jumped out to stop him, but before he could seize the bridle, the horse had cleared the embankment, and fallen a distance of thirty feet, dragging after him the vehicle and Mr. Burbidge. The carriage was dashed to pieces, and the unfortunate lady so badly injured that she died soon after.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Odd Fellows' celebration contemplated at Portland, on Friday week, was postponed to Saturday, on account of the weather. On Saturday morning, the weather did not appear much better, and a very large number of strangers left the city. It cleared up, however, and a most magnificent procession was formed, a mile in length, four deep. A gentleman who was present assures us that it was the most brilliant affair he ever witnessed. The trappings, or "regalia" of the order, and the banners, were most splendid and costly specimens of

Religious Intelligence.

☞ The New York State Sabbath Convention, was organized at Saratoga, last week, by the appointment of Rev. Dr. Mott, as its President; Hon. R. H. Walworth, Rev. Drs. Knox, Durbin and Somers, W. R. Cresby, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hoge, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Rev. E. H. Walworth, Rev. Drs. Knox, Durbin and Somers, W. R. Cresby, Esq., Vice Presidents; Rev. Prof. Proudfit, M. Baldwin and P. Phelps, Esqs., Secretaries. Two hundred delegates were present from public conveyances, and attending in the proceedings of the Convention, throughout the sessions were listened to with deep interest.

☞ A numerous Convention of friends of the Sabbath, was held in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th ultimo. Hon. Robert Elliott presided. Resolutions, occupying one hundred minutes, were passed in public conveyances, and attending in the proceedings of the Convention, throughout the sessions were listened to with deep interest.

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LOUISIANA COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans Picayune says—From what we have recently seen of the cotton crop in the country parts of the State, and from what we have heard of it in the other upland sections, we anticipate no abundant crop, and at high prices, and there has been done to it by excessive and overdrives on the margin of the great and some of the lighter soils, the consequence yield somewhat standing, will be greater than that of last year by several thousand bales.

MOST HORRIBLE.—Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of Rockford, Illinois, Mercantile Agent of Messrs. Lamb & Hall, Chicago, committed suicide, on the 15th inst., by his own brother, Tucker Armstrong. The deceased received three wounds with a knife, several of which were mortal. Tucker Armstrong immediately made his escape, and had not been arrested at the latest accounts. The dispute is said to have originated about some property.

☞ A brutal prize fight recently occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mose Joseph, T. Long and John Smith, principals, and John Holton, as aider and abettor, were bound over in Hingham, Mass., on Saturday week, in the sum of $1,000, to take their trial.

☞ Quite an excitement was created in Pittsburg on Sunday week, in consequence of the arrest of a Mr. Smith, a resident and deacon of the rendezvous. The recruiting sergeant, learning that the deserter was at Duluth's tavern, sent three soldiers thither to arrest him. He resisted, but after a fight, in which he received two or three severe cuts about the head and face, which bled freely, was secured and lodged in jail.

CUTTON HOUSE SUICIDE.—The brig William Harrison, from Havana, which entered Baltimore on Monday, changed with unusual circumstances, having smuggled conserves and other things on board, with specie, not entered on the manifest, was seized by Messrs. Forrest, C. S. Marshall, in Baltimore, on Thursday of last week, and libelled.

☞ The New York Era of the 24th ult. says—"A fight occurred yesterday on the steamboat La Salle, between William E. Frothingham, engineer, and Mr. Sanford, mate of the boat, in which Bell was severely stabbed by Frothingham, and died in a few minutes. Frothingham was arrested."

A QUESTIONABLE FEAT.—G. A. T. Turner, well known as an equestrian, was arrested in Baltimore on Monday, charged with violating into Pealer's Museum, and taking a number of articles, and also with stealing $300 worth of clothing from Samuel Hall's store building.

SEVERE ROBBERY.—Some scoundrels who insulted and assaulted some young ladies near St. Louis about two weeks ago, were pursued the next day by several young men from the city, and those who were caught received thirty-nine lashes each, emphatically delivered.

☞ Horace Spencer, of New Haven, Conn., has been held to bail in the sum of $1700, to answer to a charge of administering poison to his father, Miles Spencer, by mixing arsenic with his food. This seems very small bail for such a crime.

☞ A large iron steamer, the largest ever built in this country, has been launched in Bristol, England. She will be 1400 tons. Wonder, if like the Great Britain, she is to be built above and below the waterline!

☞ The mail between Defiance, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ia., was twice robbed within the week preceding the 23d ult. The mail boy has been arrested and held over to answer to the charge, and it is said he has an accomplice.

☞ Two vessels arrived at Baltimore on Sunday morning last, bringing in small altogether three hundred and forty-three passengers from Bremen. During the voyage, there were four births.

☞ Wolves are making sad havoc among the sheep in Western Pennsylvania. In the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, several flocks have been destroyed, and others injured.

☞ A new light-house is intended to be erected at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, at Reedy Island.

☞ Mr. Dempster's Ballad Concerts are attracting delighted audiences in New York.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Bank shares Wilmington R. R.		29@30
7 Girard Bank,		7½
100 Reading Railroad,		50½
60 do. Par & Mec. Bank,		46¾
50 do. Morris Canal,		17
5 do. Camden & Amboy R. R.		113
$15,000 Penn. 6's, Bonds,		90
$1000 Penn. 5's, 1861,		87
$1000 Penn. 5's, 1868,		87
$1000 State 5's,		87½
$1000 Penn. 5's, 1840, on,		87½
$1000 Penna. 5's, int. accrd.,		87½
$1000 Penna. 5's, 1841,		87½
$1000 Penna. 6's, 1842,		87½
$1000 Penna. 6's, 1847,		73
$1000 Commonwealth,		100

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Bard—No sales of consequence, prices stationary—we quote from store at $3 25@3 37½ per bbl. A retail transaction that has transpired in a sale of 2500 bags Laguayra Coffee, part to arrive, at 8½c. 4 mos. Sugar—A small lot of St. Domingo sold at 5½ 4 mos. Cotton—Sales of 200 bales Upland at 7½c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime red last report, by the arrival of the steamers Great Western and Hibernia, from Liverpool, to the 16th and 17th ultimo, respectively, we have intelligence of a decline in the value of cotton, receipts are light, and the sales for the week ending on the 16th ultimo, have been but 34,000 bales, of which 26,000 to 34,000 were for export. Flour—No change in the market. Wheat—The receipts of Genesee Wheat are very large, and the market is dull. Corn—A cargo sold at $1.41. Provisions—No change. Pork—Sales of 200 bbls. Mess, $10.50. Lard—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime sold at 6½c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime sold at 24c. Sugar—A small lot of Cuba sold at 5½@5¾. Coffee—Sales of 2500 bags Laguayra, part to arrive, at 8½c. 4 mos. Cotton—Sales of 200 bales Upland at 7½c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime sold at 24c.

New York, Sept. 1—At market 1200 beef cattle, 40 cows and calves, 6075 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beef cattle are lower; we quote first quality at $5@5 25; second prime qualities a decline of 50 cents per 100 on the quotations of last week; ordinary at $4 50@4 75; cows are for interest $45,35, for prime $5, with a very limited demand; calves, 3@5c; sheep and lambs, 3@5c per lb. gross weight, $1@1, a slight reduction—old sheep, $3@3 50; lambs, $3@4 50 per head. Swine—Sales of 1000 at 5@5½ per lb. Hides, August 30—At market 1175 head of beef cattle, 5250 sheep, and 900 swine: 100 head of the latter were driven to the country unsold. Beef cattle were nearly unchanged, except for the best qualities—we quote at $5@5 50; second quality $4@4 75; ordinary at $3@3 50; third quality $2@2 75. Sheep and Lambs are lower; we quote at $3@4 50 per head. Swine—Sales at $5@5 50 per 100 lbs. Hides—Sales of northern descended at 5½c per lb. Tallow—Sales of 1000 lbs. at 6½c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime sold at 24c. Sugar—A small lot of Cuba sold at 5½@5¾. Coffee—Sales of 2500 bags Laguayra, part to arrive, at 8½c. 4 mos. Cotton—Sales of 200 bales Upland at 7½c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls. Prime sold at 24c.

Carried over,		1,113	113—79
		34	

Of the three there were 3 from the slaughter, 1 from the country, and 1 from the Jersey shore. Prices—Beeves, 5@5½ per lb.

By order of the Board of Health.
SAMUEL R. WARNER, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock	3 o'clock.
July 26,	65	77	78
27,	70	75	77
28,	70	74	75
29,	69	73	74
30,	68	72	73
31,	68	72	73

FALL FASHIONS, 1844.

What a dust we kick up," at the fly said when he lit on the carriage wheel.

We were led to quote the above by reading Mr. Mackenzie's new fall fashions.

The above Reports are supposed to contain more practical information than any publication of the kind in the country. Mr. Mackenzie is a practical man, and we believe he will produce a better Review of Fashions.

Queen's Fashions, Godey's Fashions, Peterson's Fashions, What Shall we Wear, Mr. M. stamp upon? Arthur's Fashions, Mackenzie and Mackenzie's Fashions, Watt and Haight, it is evidently Watt's well known name that is stamped upon each Plate of the work. Watt, Haight & Co. are the publishers, and Mackenzie is the editor. I shall try to correct him, however, once more, and I am sure I can succeed. Mr. Watt, Mr. Haight, Mr. Ward, Publisher of the Ladies of Fashion for the use of wife and daughter, and Mr. Ward, Publisher of the Ladies' Journal myself in readiness pronounced to Mr. M.'s challenge, and I am sure I can succeed. Mr. Mackenzie is a practical man, and we believe he will produce a better Review of Fashions.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of the superiority of Watt, Haight & Co.'s Fashions, call at the office of Graham's Magazine, "The United States Saturday Post," and Ladies' National Magazine, and present attention to business they have to direct the publication of their Fashions, and they will be pleased to wait upon you.

Country Merchants, Agents, the Trade, Strangers in the city, and Ladies in general, will find it to their advantage to give us a call

Selected Poetry.

ROSE STANDISH.*

BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS.

The Rose I sing sprung from no earthly mould,
Nor drank the dewdrops at the fairy fount;
It bore no thorns, and in its bosom fold
No lurking worm or eating canker grew.

Such were its hues—'twas love's, 'twas beauty's own,
Its fragrance was the soul. Glad earth to it
A Rose in which a radiant spirit shone—
Not the cold cheek of form, and feel, and flower.

A gift it was from Heaven's benevolent Host,
Through the gentle device of Puritans' love,
A mind, a heart, a sphere, a purpose,
Framed for high deeds, and crowned the throne of

Male sincere, and persecution's deadly hail,
Which fell on the wilderness as the flowing dew!
So made grew strong while wrestling with the gale;
So glorious the sunshine in the hour of

The opening blossom opened rich and fair,
And Glory with enwreathed the stem around
A small and warrior, struck with charms so rare,
The Rose of beauty to his heart he bound.

I saw it on the *Mayflower*'s sacred floor,
Through the tempest's roar! *Glad* ends me!" sublime
That deed the soiled wheat of kingdoms bore,
Three in the infancy New England's time.

Behold the group! The moving pang is past;
They look their lonely fortunes on a deeper
Dash in the land the soul's last fetters cast,
And with the whole join their anthems free.

Freedom, the Bible, virtue, faith and prayer,
Embodied truth and duty and peace and justice;
While unseen angels strengthened them to bear,
And Christ with them bore their mysterious cross.

Then did our *Rose* o'er famine, grief, and care
Wave its bright flesh, its incense ever shed!
The warrior by whom side it flourished fair
Was all worshipped with its mysterious bread.

Long on the dreary ocean doomed to roam,
And nurses, now become all its more glorious!
Till to this late found world, the pilgrim's home,
It fixed its seat, and lovely *Plymouth Rose*.

Death found it there, and cut the slender stem.
It fell to earth; yet still it lives, I ween,
For Christ hath set it in his bosom,
And cherishes divinest

* They who have seen Weir's picture of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, recently suspended in the Capitol at Washington, will remember the beautiful female figure in Rose, the wife of Gov. Miles Standish. They belonged to the second band of emigrants who followed the first conference of their kindred.

* And left contained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God."

* This noble colony landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, December 21st, 1620. Among the first victims to the hardships they experienced from cold, famine, and fever of winter was Rose Standish, wife of Capt. Miles Standish. She died in January. Her husband is well known as the military champion of the infant colony.

Indian Legends.

THE WHITE STONE CANOE.

BY H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

In "Oneota, or the Red race of America," a work just published by H. R. Schoolcraft, intended to illustrate the history, customs, &c., of the aborigines, is told the following beautiful Indian tradition, the "Better Land" of which some glimmerings in the hopes of all nations are not totally enveloped in Cimmerian darkness. It is prefaced by this account of Indian story telling:

If a stranger among the Indians happens to be seated with the family in the lodge, when the lonely wanderer has often found a welcome retreat, he may sometimes observe a solemn ceremonies, and find, from the countenances of the family that agreeable guests have arrived. "Old ——— has come!" There is general joy. An old Indian enters, embedded by years, and no longer able to join the warriors and hunters, pays a friendly adieu! or two to the genius enterprise. He possesses a memory remunities of the traditions of the tribe, and probably an imagination quick at invention and embellishment. As a necessary qualification, he is one of the few well acquainted with his native language. He loves to repeat his tales, and the children dearly love to listen. In the many waste hours of savage life, the mother often realizes the inconvenience of having to provide occupation for unemployed minds; and the stranger is welcomed by her for the one had he brings.

The old man, seated on the ground, and surrounded by an attentive circle, begins his tale; and as the interest rises, and the narrative requires it, he now changes his tones to imitate different speakers, varies his countenance and attitudes, or moves across the lodge to illustrate the characters he describes. The mother, her smallest fire-place, closes the brands on the fire, and quietly prepares some simple dish to regale the old wanderer at the close of his labors.

Thus, as by the minstrels, bards, and troubadours of former days, and as by the Turkish story-tellers at the present time, the Indians hand down their traditions and stories of lore from generation to generation.

THE WHITE STONE CANOE.

There was once a very beautiful young girl, who died suddenly on the day she was to have been married to a handsome young man. He was also brave, but his heart was not proof against the loss he met with. When she was buried, there was no more joy or peace for him. He went to the place where the body of the women had buried her, and sat musing there, when it was brought to mind of his friends, he would have done better to try to amuse himself in the chase, or by devoting his thoughts to the war-path. But his mind being sad both lost their charms for him. His heart was already dead, and his life. He pined aside both his warclub and his bow and arrows.

He had heard the old people say, that there was a path that led to the land of souls, and he determined to follow it. He accordingly set out, one morning after having completed his preparations for the journey. At first he hardly knew which way to go. He was only guided by the direction that he must go south. For a while, he could see no change in the face of the country. Woods, hills and valleys came and streams had the same looks, which they wore in his native land. Streams were on the ground when he set out, and it was sometimes necessary to swim across the large ones, and to make canoes of the bark of trees and lindens. At length, it began to diminish, and to disappear. Instead of a dense and almost cheerful appearance, the prairies put forth their buds, and before he was aware of the neighborhood of the chase, he found himself surrounded by spring. He had left behind him the land of sorrow above. The air became mild, the dark clouds of winter had rolled away from the sky; a rare field of flowers adorn him, and as he went he saw flowers beside his path, and heard the sweet birds. By these signs he knew that he was going the right way, and he moved around but the land of his tribe. At length he spied a path. It led him through a grove, then up a hoty and elevated road, on the very top of which he came to a lodge. At the door stood an old man, with white hair, whose eyes, though deep, had had a fiery brilliancy. He had a long robe of white feathers loosely around his shoulders, and a staff in his hands.

The young Shawanean began to tell his story, but the venerable chief arrested him before he proceeded to explain his words. He told him to be patient, he rejoiced, and had not risen to his feet, yet, to welcome a stranger. He was glad to speak, paused here for a few days more, and being fatigued with his journey, rested himself there under my lodge. He did so, and I will then satisfy your curiosity, and give you directions for your journey from this point. Having done this, they both seated forth in the lodge door. "I see you are good, and I see that the wide stretching blue plains beyond. It is the land of souls. You stand upon the verge of it, and my lodge is the gate of entrance. But you cannot enter by your living frame. Leave here with your bow and arrows, your handle and your dog. You will find them safe on your return beside his lodge, and you recognized the lodge by the fated traveller bounded forward, as if he had suddenly been endowed with the speed of wings. But all things remained there unchanged since his departure. The wonderful canoe, and streams and lakes, were only more ample and beautiful. You stood near the verge of the Animan bounded across his path, with a freedom and a confidence which seemed to show that in these new found lands. Birds of beautiful plumage inhabited the groves, and sported in the waters. There was food in every thing in which he saw a very unusual effect. He noticed that the women were not clothed by loose or silent steppers. He appeared to walk through the air, rather than to tread. He felt the souls of shadows of material trees. He became impressed with a sense of no one around them. When he had traversed half a day's journey, he came to a country which was comfortably becoming more populous. he came to the banks of a broad lake, to the centre of which was a large island, covered with trees. He found a canoe of stunning white stone laid to the shore. He was not sure that it was not a cloud, but the spirit said had told him. There were also other canoes, of more common materials, around the island. He entered the canoe, and took the position in the stern, which he saw his predecessor had occupied, he found he turned the object of his search in another canoe, exactly like the one he had left behind. He had scarcely imagined his intention, and they were away by oars. They directed their course down and began to cross the lake. He canoes seemed to be rising and sinking with the waves, and he saw in the backs of a tribe of fishes in the centre of which was a being of human form